

Approved For Release 2010/12/08 : CIA-RDP82-00038R001000170036-5

MR FU-479

C

GERMANY

WEHRS, WALTER and RUTH

111-981

Approved For Release 2010/12/08 : CIA-RDP82-00038R001000170036-5

REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

rpt 1936

WEICHS, Freiherr MAXIMILIAN von

Attached to General Staff in 1914 and served as General Staff officer for a Bavarian division / 1921 was Captain in cavalry division / 1925 became supervisory officer at Infantry School in Munich / spring 1928 commanded cavalry regiment and in 1930, after being made Colonel, served as Chief of Staff for 1st Cavalry Division / ~~was~~ Lt. General in 1936 and served for some time as commanding officer of Military District No. (Munich District) as representative of General von REICHENAU who was on leave; was high on promotion list of Lt. Generals at that time.

Das Neue Deutscheheer und Seine Führer, 1936, by Gerhardt Jacob
Excerpt in I.P.-H file

F

GERMANY

rpt November 12, 1941

WEICHS, Field Marshal FREIHERR MAXIMILIAN von

Born in Dessau in 1881; son of a Lord Grand Master of the Horse; attended Wilhelm's Gymnasium in Munich; cadet in 2nd Bavarian Cavalry Regiment in 1900; distinguished himself in combat and on general staff in first war; entered 'Army of the 100,000' after the war / became maj. general in infantry and commander of 3rd Cavalry after Division after 1933; when Army was reorganized, became head of First Panzer Division until his appointment as commanding general of Military District XIII in Nuremberg; cavalry general in 1937; led his armies into Austria and Sudetenland in 1938 / during Polish campaign commanded right wing of Schleswig army which captured Lodz and was instrumental in bringing about the fall of Warsaw; in recognition of this was made C-in-C of an army in October 1939 / in French campaign his army drove across Aisne river, through Rheims, down to the Loire and to Nevers; awarded Knight's Cross and promoted to
(over)

- 2 - rpt November 12, 1941

GERMANY WEICHES, Field Marshal FREIHERR MAXIMILIAN von

col. general / in March 1941 led an army into Yugoslavian sector west of Belgrade while Field Marshal LIST attacked in northern Yugoslavia / fought in central sector on Russian front under von BOCK, attacking Smolensk and Gomel; later advanced against Tchernikov, breaking through forts and bunkers; played important role in attack on Kiev; also took part in attacks on Brjansk and Wjasma in fall of 1941.

Frankfurter Zeitung, November 12, 1941

R

to April 1942
~~on February 17, 1943~~

GERMANY

WEICHS, Field Marshal

In command of an army in central Heeresgruppe on Eastern Front in April 1942.

Fighting French, London, February 17, 1943

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REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

WEICHS, GENERAL.

Reported to have been promoted to command of Heere^Sgruppe A
in the Caucasus.

Report from private channels to Stockholm, Oct 14, 1942
New York Times, Oct. 15, 1942

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REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

rpt January 30, 1943

REICHS, Col. General Baron von

Opened German Army's offensive against Southern Russia near
Storonezh in 1942.

Cable from Moscow, January 29, 1943
New York Times, January 30, 1943, p.2

REFERENCE CARD

rpt February 1, 1943

GERMANY

WEICHES, Baron MAXIMILIAN von

Promotion from Colonel General to Field Marshal
announced by German radio.

Washington Star, February 1, 1943.

REFERENCE CARD

NW

GERMANY

prior to Jan. 18, 1943

WEICKEN, C.

Dr. Ing. / address: Parkstrasse, Dresden.

OSS, Washington January 18, 1943

3242

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GERMANY

rpt June 8, 1942

WEIDHAAS, JOACHIM

He and Louis HARL (q.v.) are two Americans recently returned to U.S. on 'Drottningholm'; they have now gone back to Germany to broadcast German propaganda in French and English.

OSS Washington, June 8, 1942

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GERMANY

rpt July 4, 1942

WEIDHAAS, JOACHIM O.

Formerly of U.S. Embassy in Berlin / born in St. Louis, Missouri in 1916; attended Concordia College, Ft. Wayne, Indiana and University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1938 / married a German girl, and has one child; they are living at Kleis Strasse 13, Berlin W62, c/o Schulenberg / was in the ROTC, and 2nd Lt. in ORC; spent 3½ years abroad and joined foreign service in 1940 / his address in U.S. was 3809 Cleveland Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. / has returned to Germany and expects to broadcast from there as an American Lord Haw Haw.

OSS, Washington, July 4, 1942

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[REDACTED] rpt April 19, 1943 [REDACTED]

GERMANY

WEIDHAAS, JOSEPH

American now acting as Axis commentator.

FCC, FBIS-2, April 19, 1945

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[Redacted] [Redacted]
January 1, 1943

GERMANY

WEIDLING, Lt. General

**His promotion from Major General
to Lt. General effective January
1, 1943.**

State Department Plain Cable #841, Bern, February 5, 1943

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GERMANY

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rpt May 15, 1943

WEIGELT, KURT

Manager of the Deutsche Bank / one of the leading German bankers
who now control the German monopoly of European banking; for
others, see Kurt von SCHRODER.

Special from Washington, May 15, 1943
New York Times, May 16, 1943, p. 16

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GERMANY

WEIL, KONRAD

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July 13, 1943

RUSSIA also GERMANY

WEIDERT, ERICH

Famous German poet and writer from Berlin / on July 12, 13, 1943 was elected president of a new German National Committee, 'Freies Deutschland' organized in Moscow on those days and composed largely of professional German soldiers captured by Red Army, prominent German exiles, former Reichstag members and professional people who have been living in USSR for some time / Major Karl HETZ was elected first vice-president, Lt. Prince Heinrich von EINSIEDEL was elected second vice President; the signatories of manifesto to German people which the Committee formulated were, besides the above: Major Heinrich HOMANN, Major Herbert STÖSSLEIN, Bodo FLEISCHER, Dr. Ernest HADERMANN, Eberhard CHARLISIUS, Friedrich REYMER, Fritz RÜCKER, Ernst KÄHLER, Berndt von KUGENLEGAN, Max EMENDURFER, Jakob KÜCHBORN, Reinhold FLESCHNUT, Heinz KESSLER, Mathias KLJIN, Erich KUHN, Fritz LUDDEMEIT,

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RUSSIA

-2-

July 13, 1943

WEINERT, Erich

Otto SINZ, Hans ZIPPEL, Leonhard HALMSCHROTT, Anton ACKERMANN,
Martha ARENDSEE, Johannes BECHER, Willi BREDEL, Wilhelm FLORIN,
Erwin HÖMME, Hans MAHLE, Wilhelm PLECK, Gustav SOBOTKA, Walter
ULBRICH, Friedrich WOLF.

Intercontinent News
Daily Worker, July 22, 1943

RUSSIA

rpt July 21, 1943

WEINERT, ERICH

Famous German anti-Nazi poet / has been made president of an anti-Nazi German national committee dedicated to the overthrow of Hitler and the establishment of a democratic regime in Germany, which, according to the Communist party organ Pravda, has been formed by war prisoners, political refugees, labor leaders, etc. in Moscow / this committee held its first meeting in Moscow on July 12, 13, 1943; it elected Weinert president, Major Karl HETZ vice president, and Lt. Count Heinrich von KINDEL second vice president; it also published a manifesto calling on German soldiers to mutiny; this manifesto was signed by other Germans including Wilhelm PLEICK, Martha ARENDZEE, Wilhelm FOREN, Edwin GERNLE, and Walter ULRIGHT; also Johannes BECHER, Willy BREDEL, Friedrich WOLF, Anton ACKERMANN, and Hans MALE; the signers included eleven officers and non-commissioned officers, four privates, four writers and five former deputies of the Reichstag.

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RUSSIA

-2- rpt July 21, 1943
WEINERT, Erich

UP, Moscow, July 21, 1943
New York Times, July 22, 1943, p. 6

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S-3

RUSSIA

rpt July 28, 1943

WEINERT, ERICH

Chairman of the 'National Committee for Free Germany' in Moscow /
is completely devoted to Stalin and the Moscow ideology; it is
certain that he will not act contrary to the Kremlin at any
time / associated with Russian agents constantly during the
1930's in Germany / is quite a decent fellow although he does not
hesitate about breaking the law when party good is at stake; is
an idealist with no personal ambitions of a political sort.

German Social Democrat in Switzerland who has opposed Nazism for
years
CSS #20413, Bern, July 28, 1943

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GERMANY also RUSSIA

rpt August 6, 1943

WEINERT, ERICH

Born 1890 in Berlin; became a member of the Socialist Youth movement and a radical pacifist; in the early twenties started as cabaretist in the Lipsig cabaret 'Die Retorte', (the retort) and became quickly one of the most popular political song writers of Germany / his Communist leanings were well known but up to today it is not sure whether actually he became a member of the Communist Party; most of his songs were published in German radical political weekly's; many of his songs were put into music by the best of the modern German composers / one of the best German actors and singers, Ernst BUSCH, specialized in Weinert's poems and the records made from his performances were sold in the thousands / after Nazis seized power Weinert went first to the Sarre-territory, then into France; in 1938, had great difficulties in obtaining a Russian visa, but finally his wife who has lived in Moscow since 1933 succeeded in convincing

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- 2 - rpt August 6, 1943

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GERMANY WEINERT, ERICH

the Russian authorities that Weinert was really true to the party line; now serves Russian propaganda by speaking to the German army and the German people over the radio; has published many songs dealing with the life of German soldiers and workers enslaved by Hitler.

ER, Field Unit, New York, August 6, 1943

RUSSIA

WEINERT, ERICH

Said in his first public statement on August 7, 1943 that the Free German National Committee was started on the initiative of German war prisoners in Russia; both officers and men appealed to German anti-Fascist refugees in Russia to form a joint commission for 'the organization and leadership of a nation-wide anti-Hitler movement'; the statement was made in an article published in Pravda.

AP, Moscow, August 7, 1943
New York Times, August 8, 1943, p. 2

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August 7, 1943

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY ?

WEINREICH

to be

Subject's visit to Norway is believed ^{to be} in connection
with difficulties in Norwegian industry.

Rjukan Dagblad, October 20, 1942 (Norway) British Overseas
Press Summaries

Press Survey No. 77

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R

rpt May 15, 1943

GERMANY

WEIS

Architect / Chief of the western group of the Todt Organization
/ recently received the Führer's special thanks.

Berlin radio, May 15, 1943
FCC, Daily Report, May 17, 1943

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GERMANY

WEISMANTEL, LEO

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Field

rpt October 26, 1942

GERMANY

WEISS, Captain

S.A. Chief Group Leader.

FCC, October 26, 1942

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REFERENCE CARD

WW

GERMANY

To February 1941

WEISS, EDWARD

in succession

Born in Brooklyn / married two German women and lived in Germany / told source of Karl BERTLING (~~SECRET~~) being paid 1200 marks by the Nazis so that he could finish a composition on which he was working.

OSS, New York, Sigrid Schultz, December 14, 1942
(Source left Germany in Feb. 1941)

(90)

R

GERMANY

June 21, 1943

WEISS, Major WILHELM

President of the Union of International Journalists' Associations / was unable to attend the second convention of this union, which opened in Vienna June 21, because of an injury sustained in the first World War.

Berlin radio, June 21, 1943
FCC, Daily Report, JUNE 22, 1943

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16482

GERMANY

rpt February 27, 1943

WEISSAKER

See WEISSACKER

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CID 16658-F

1934

GERMANY

WEISSER, E.

Author of an article concerning the German idea of education; especially interesting is Part 2, which discusses problems of 'heroic education'; this appeared in 1934.

Committee for National Morale, German Psychological Warfare,
New York, September 1941, p. 90

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GERMANY

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R

rpt May 15, 1943

WEISSERT, HANS

German war correspondent / was aboard the German destroyer
'Hermes' when this ship destroyed the British submarine
'Splendid'; reported that the crew of the 'Splendid' had
been picked up.

Berlin radio, May 15, 1943
FCC, Daily Report, May 17, 1943

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A-123

S

rpt January 21,
1942

GERMANY

WEITZENBERG

Miner; one time leader of NSDAP in Uganda; now in Germany.

East African Central Suspect List - Uganda, January 21, 1942

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REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

WEIDESACKER, GUNLAENA WILLE VON

Born in Switzerland; in the early 30s, came to Germany as correspondent for Berner Bund, which has always been partial to Nazis; tall, blonde, ideal Nordic type, and very popular with Nazis; married son of German minister to Switzerland, is now Secretary of State in the German Foreign Office; has had numerous babies; not seen much at political functions, but entertains a good deal of Swiss at her villa in Berlin Dahlem or Grunewald, and doubtless proselytizes them as well as her friends in Switzerland when she goes home; is certainly a Nazi though not necessarily a violent one; may have evacuated her children to Switzerland.

OSS, New York, October 27, 1942
(Sourced left Germany in Feb. 1941)

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REFERENCE CARD

7-16 ?

GERMANY also Vatican City

WEIZSÄCKER, VON

Successor to von Bülow as Secretary of State in Foreign Office; source cannot understand how any gentleman can work for RIBBENTROP and retain his self-respect; subject may be holding on until he reaches pension age, and is often away on sick leave; formerly German Minister to Switzerland and said to be very fond of Swiss; son married Gundalena Wille (q.v.) daughter of Swiss President, so may be remaining in office to prevent invasion of Switzerland, a project seriously considered by Nazis in 1940-41; lost son or son-in-law early in war, in Poland?; source is pretty convinced his wife is not a Nazi, even heard her openly sympathize with Norwegians after invasion; daughter may have evacuated children to parents' home in Switzerland, and in that case subject and wife would cer-

tainly try to get to Switzerland to see them; anyone who knew Willes well would probably have no difficulty in contacting them; they will doubtless be very careful in speaking to strangers.

OSE, New York, Sigrid Schultz, October 27, 1942
(Source left Germany in Feb. 1941)

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GERMANY

WEIZSAECKER, WIKTOR, Freiherr (baron) von, M.D.

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GERMANY

rpt February 27, 1943

WEISSACKER (document: WEISSAKER)

Secretary of State / has many Swiss and Dutch relations /
probably engineered meetings between von TROTT zu Solz
(UNITED STATES) and RAPPARD (SWITZERLAND) in 1942.

Reliable source
OSS, Washington, February 27, 1943

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rpt April 12, 1943

VATICAN

WEISZACKER

His appointment to the Vatican was not a peace feeler on the part of the Nazis, but was made at Weiszacker's own request; this and the appointment of DRECKHOFF (SPAIN) to Madrid were parts of an early German diplomatic change[sic].

#175-178
OSS, Bern, April 12, 1943

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GERMANY also VATICAN CITY

rpt April 19, 1943

WEIZSÄCKER

His successor as State Secretary is STEENGRACHT von MOYLAND; with his other and the other departures, only RITTER is left of the group of old-line diplomatic officers who have carried on during the war most of the permanent functions of Ministry.

OSS #2431, Bern, April 19, 1943

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17949

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rpt April 22, 1948

GERMANY also VATICAN CITY

WEISSECKER, Prokurator von

Of noble origin; Ambassador to Norway before Hitler's time / him, BIECKHOFF's, WORMUTH's, GAUSS', and HENCKE's recent appointments are part of RIBBENTROP's (q.v.) effort to represent Germany abroad with men who, because of record or training in an older German tradition, are believed by outsiders to stand somewhat aloof from National Socialism.

R & A - Armstrong and Neumann, April 22, 1948

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VATICAN CITY

rpt May 3, 1943

WEIZACKER

Was sent to Vatican primarily to make way for a more pronounced Nazi to fill his former post at the Wilhelmstrasse / RIBBENTROP (GERMANY) approved of the idea because he has long wanted a first-rate diplomat at the Vatican; hitherto he has always been checkmated by Hitler.

OSS #17179, Bern, May 3, 1942

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June 23, 1943

VATICAN CITY

WEIZSAECKER, Baron ERNST von

German Envoy to the Vatican / according to Berlin report,
he and his wife arrived in Rome June 23.

FCC, Daily Report, June 24, 1943

(11098)

VATICAN CITY

rpt August 20, 1943

WEIZSÄCKER, Baron ERNST von

The Fulda Conference is believed to be related to negotiations between Weizsäcker and the Vatican.

Bern, August 20, 1943

New York Times, August 21, 1943, p. 3

(13098)

PS

GERMANY

April 6, 1943

WELHELMI, Col. HANS

Acting Military Attaché at Madrid for 7 years; has been
recalled to Germany for active service.

Baltimore Sun, April 6, 1943

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GERMANY

WELLMANN, WALTER E.

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GERMANY

WELTZIEH, JULIUS von

(11298)

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GERMANY

prior to October 1939

WENDEL, Dr.

Assistant in the firm of Hofrat Delbrück, Berlin / when
MOSTNY-KIRCHMEIR (UNITED STATES) was in prison after Anschluss,
Wendel sent a German Alcohol Commission to see him in Linz and
persuade him to use his plant in Linz for vacuum distilling
from sugar; Mostny-Kirchmeir refused to cooperate with them.

P/Oe/Au/R, Austria to February 1940
FE, # 612, January 29, 1943, New York

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REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

WENDEL

German engineer; together with Lenz, visited Walter Scherk (see SPAIN, WW) occasionally and described his and Lenz's invention, called Automatische Gewinde Walz Precision Machine, automatic threading machine for use in the manufacture of airplane propellers--trademark is 'Peewee'; Wendel commented on the large order (18 machines) shipped to the Hungarian Airplane Factory at Ozepel, near Budapest, when the average order for the German Airplane Factory was only 8-10 machines; Wendel felt this in itself would indicate that the Czeapel Factory is a huge one.

"Interview with Zsigmond Szenes
July 27, 28, 29 and August 15, 1942

[Is the factory at Ozepel the same as the Manfred Weiss M'trl Works, Ltd. at Ceepel? See HUNGARY, 7-16, Manfred WEISS.]

COI-0060

GERMANY

rpt April 30, 1943

WENDLER, Dr. ERNST

Minister to Thailand.

FCC, FBIS #2, April 1 - 30, 1943

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